

## ZIMMERMAN

## No. 1

Christopher Zimmerman = Elizabeth

Arrived in Va. in 1717

Andrew = Barbara Carpenter	John = Ursula Blankenbaker	Barbara = Ziegler	Frederick = Sarah	Christopher = Maria	Elizabeth = Matthias Weber	Catherine = William Slaughter	Son of Robert
						Moved to Kentucky	

Frederick Major Reuben = Mary Catlett Widow of

d 1810 | Dr. Yates m 1790

William = Matilda Gibson	George = Margaret W. Somersall	Sarah = William Fielder	James = Zulina Madison Bainbridge	Mary = William Twisdell	Elizabeth = Benjamin Twisdell
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Geraldine = Francis Thornton Lightfoot Fielder

Col. C. E. Lightfoot = Georgie Chapin Mary Catlett = James C. Herndon Fanny = Col. Chas. T. Crittenden

Reuben = Mary A. E. m 1836   Waters	Mary = Philip Nalle	John = 1st Harriet Graves	Simon = Anne Bolivar London	Lawrence Taliaferro	Alice Catlett	Zerelda
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Mary = James Waters Robbins   Allison	William = Virginia Peggam Johnson	Adelaide = William Conard	Benjamin = Nellie Carr	Dorothy = Robert Wright Allen, U.S.N.	Alice = Harry Catlett Chiles Carr
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Dorothy = Thomas m 1885   Leggett Moore	William = Mary J. Louis Borden Woods	William = Mary J. Louis Borden Woods	Robert Allen	Robert Allen	Robert Allen
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Martha Mary Waters = James Carrington Ransom Louise Grymes Johnson Taylor

Charles = Dorothy Conard | Edmonstone U. S. N. Allen

Clarence = Rosalie Knight Rives

Conard | Alice = Dr. Patrick Gordon

Elinor Carr

Elizabeth = Lee Pascual | Montgomery Carr

John Z. Elinor Carr

Lee Carr

Benjamin Waters Z.

Adelaide Z. Conard

Dorothy Edmonstone Conard

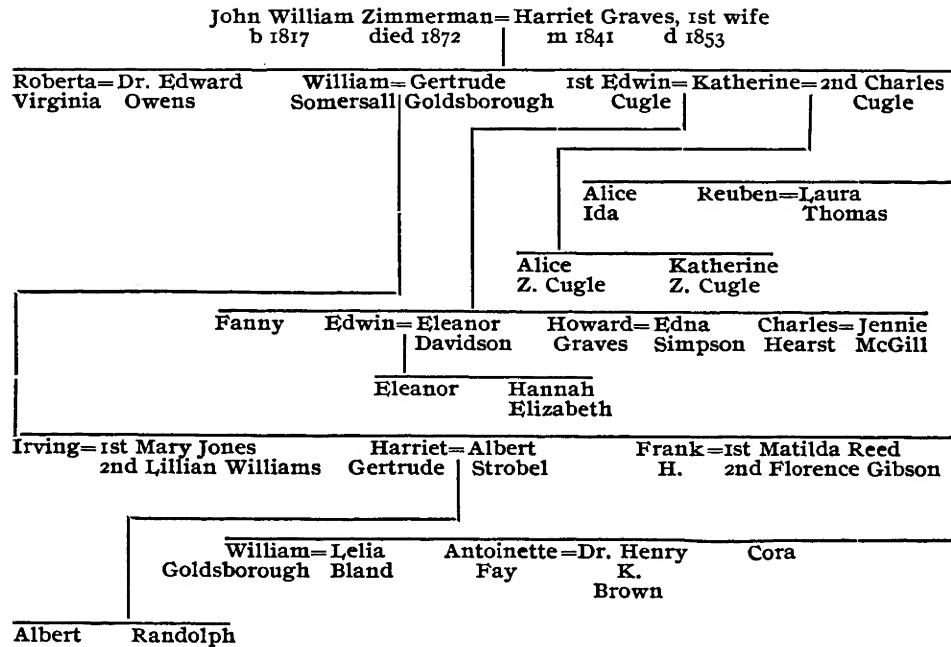
Charlotte Allen Conard

Mary Waters Conard

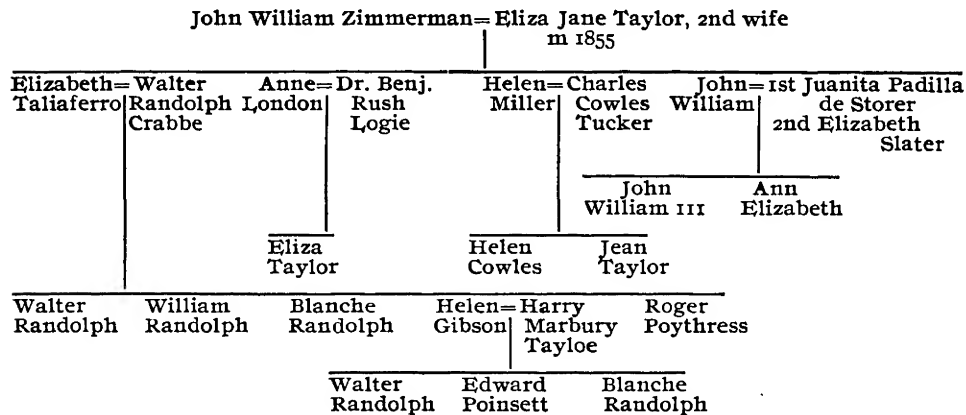
William Rosalie Clarence Elizabeth Conard Rives Knight Conard

Conard

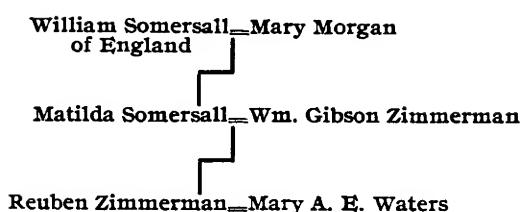
## ZIMMERMAN

*See Chart No. 1*

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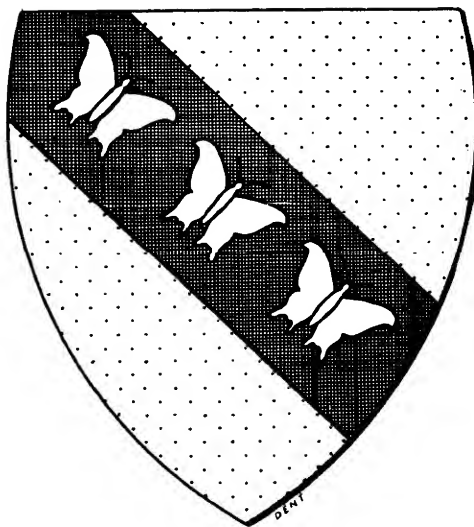
## SOMERSALL



The name, Somersall, is a most interesting one on account of its antiquity, and the fact that at the present day, it is very uncommon. The writer has reason to believe that it has practically died out in England, and in this country it is borne, as far as can be ascertained, by but one family, and that in South Carolina. In the writer's family line, there are now none of the name. The coat of arms indicates the antiquity of the name as the very earliest arms bore no crest, and the silver butterflies are an appropriate symbol of a family bearing the name Somers-all. The hyphen is the writer's suggestion of the original form of the name.

Glover's History of Derby, Eng. (1831), Vol. I, appendix, p. 56, gives extracts showing that the name existed in Derbyshire, when the Domesday Survey was taken. "Division of property at the time of the Domesday Survey—Modern name Summersal. Ancient name of Manor or Lands Summersale. Possessors at time of Edward, the Confessor, Ormer and Ernich. Possessors when Survey of Domesday was taken, Ulcher, under Henry de Ferras." The extract reads as if manor and lands had already passed from the Somersall family, but they continued to be seated in Derbyshire for several later centuries. Lyson in his History of Derbyshire, Vol. 5, makes this statement. "Somersall of Somersall: extinct in 1548. The coheir-esses married Derby and Siston." But he further mentions that, "Peake Castle in the reign of Edward VI., was held by Godfrey Somersall." Vol. 5. Some notes taken from Jewetts Reliquary also contradict the statement that the family was

**SOMERSALL**



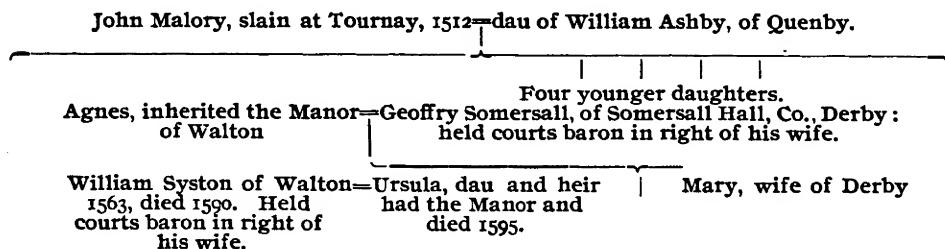
### **Somersall**

*Arms*—Or, on a bend sable, three butterflies argent.

*Burke's Armoury.*

extinct in 1548. "Anno 1558, februarie. Henricus filius Alani Somsall, sepult, fuit xxi<sup>o</sup> die." "Anno 1562, Maie, Nicholas Benett de Brimingstone et Arable Somersall de Brampton nupt iii<sup>o</sup> die." "April Anno Dnj 1608, John, filius Johanni Somersall de Brampton, the New Year's gift. Sepult. xxiii<sup>o</sup> die."\*

Godfrey Somersall, the head of the family at that time, leaving no male issue, and his property passing into the hands of his co-heiresses and their husbands, gave rise to the belief that the family became extinct—but some minor branches undoubtedly survived. "An Inquisition, 22 Sept. 4 Edward VI., finds that Godfrey Somershall died on the Eve of St. Andrew, the Apostle, 38 Henry VIII., leaving Francis Derby, son of Mary, one of the daughters of the said Godfrey, and Ursula, the wife of William Syston, the other daughter of the said Godfrey, co-heirs of the said Godfrey, viz: Francis Derby aet 3 and Ursula Syston (late Somershall) aet 30." "In a Pedigree of Malory of Walton-in-the-Wolds, given in Nichols V. III, p. 501, occurs the following:



The above copied from Jewett's Reliquary, Vol. 14, p. 256.

Investigation shows that the family of Somersall was from Brampton, near Chesterfield, rather than from Somersall Herbert, another parish in Derbyshire. The Old Brampton Church S.S. Peter and Paul, is on the site of the old church of which Somersalls were priests at different times. "Thos. Somersell Chantry Prest (Priest) 1264. This chantry was in the Chantrye of our Ladye of Braunton founded by Hugh Ingram." "The last chaplain in the suppressed Chantry (in the church of Brampton) Thomas Somersall, obtained a pension

\*"For every New Year's gift from Brampton that is, for the first person that dieth in Brampton after New Year's day, the accustomed dues to the vicar and clerk of Chesterfield are two shillings."

Glovers Hist. Derbyshire, Vol. 2.

This curious custom is mentioned among the profits of the church at Chesterfield, England.

of 71s., 4d., from the Exchequer in the time of Philip & Mary, 1554-7." Halls & Manors of Derbyshire, Vol. I. In the same volume is a woodcut of the old Somersall Hall near Brampton. A family of the name of Clarke seems to have owned it after the death of Godfrey Somersall. "But long before the Clarks were of Somersall, the family of Somersall were holding. The last of this house was Godfrey Somersall, who died in 1564." Halls & Manors Derbyshire, Vol. III.

Glover's History, part 1, Vol. II., p. 164 (1833), says, "Somersall is now a farm house belonging to Miss Johnson of Chesterfield who purchased it from the Marchioness of Ormond in 1826." A vestige of this old hall is in existence at the present day being part of a modern residence, which fact the writer has learned through its present owner.

**William Somersall**, the father of Matilda Somersall, wife of William Gibson Zimmerman (see Zimmerman), came to this country just after, or during the last years of the War of the Revolution, settling in Virginia. His early life, and indeed his whole career are unknown to his descendants, though there are many family traditions concerning him. A miniature of him, now in possession of his descendants in Texas, represents a handsome man, with strongly marked features, dressed in the style of a gentleman of the period, hair tied in a queue, with lace ruffles upon breast and wrists. His place of death and burial are unknown. It is said that every family cherishes a mystery concerning some ancestor, and the halo of romance around the unknown William Somersall, gives him a unique interest to many of his descendants. There are apocryphal stories of his flight from England, of his loyalty to his old home, and of his intimacy with General Cornwallis, who protected him on occasions.

His daughter, **Matilda Somersall**, had a memory stored with old world stories and genealogical reminiscences, but they mostly fell upon unheeding ears, and it was not realized until her death, and the accidental loss of her many valuable papers, among them, a journal, that with her had perished much information concerning her family. She was gifted with much natural intelligence, and could ably discuss both religion and politics. Her strong religious nature led her to write much concerning her views on the subject, and the writer possesses a manuscript, written in a fine, unusually beautiful back hand, of her explanation of the mystical number seven, in the Revelations. Her letters were bright and charming. Her love for the South was intense, and to read the daily papers, to follow



MATILDA SOMERSALL



the course of political events, and to give her views of them, were joys that lasted until her death. Old age did not rob her of one of her faculties, and she continued a clever, brilliant woman until the last. Her death occurred in Baltimore, Md., in April, 1871, at the age of 80 odd years. She lies buried there.

**William Somersall** married **Mary Morgan** of Virginia. An only son, **John W. Somersall**, married **Frances Stevens** of Culpeper Co., Va., in 1817. She was of the well known family of General **Edward Stevens** of Revolutionary War fame, the same family giving the name to **Stevensburg**, where the **Catletts** and **Major Reuben Zimmerman** settled.

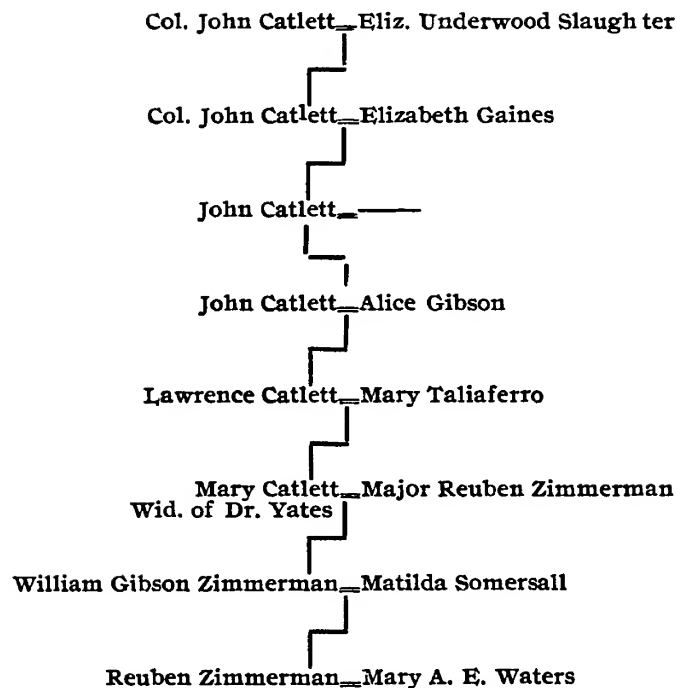
**John W. Somersall** settled in Kentucky and left no male issue to bear the name. A few of his female descendants bearing other names are now in Missouri.

—— **Somersall**, daughter of William, married **Evans** of Virginia, and most of the descendants of this line are now in Texas. The well known naval officer, Rear Admiral **Robley D. Evans**, is of this line.

—— **Somersall**, daughter of William, married —— **Miles** Of this line the author has no trace.

**Matilda Somersall**, daughter of William, was married to **William Gibson Zimmerman** in **Stevensburg**, Culpeper Co., Va., by the Reverend Mr. **Woodville**, April 22nd, 1812. (See **Zimmerman**.)

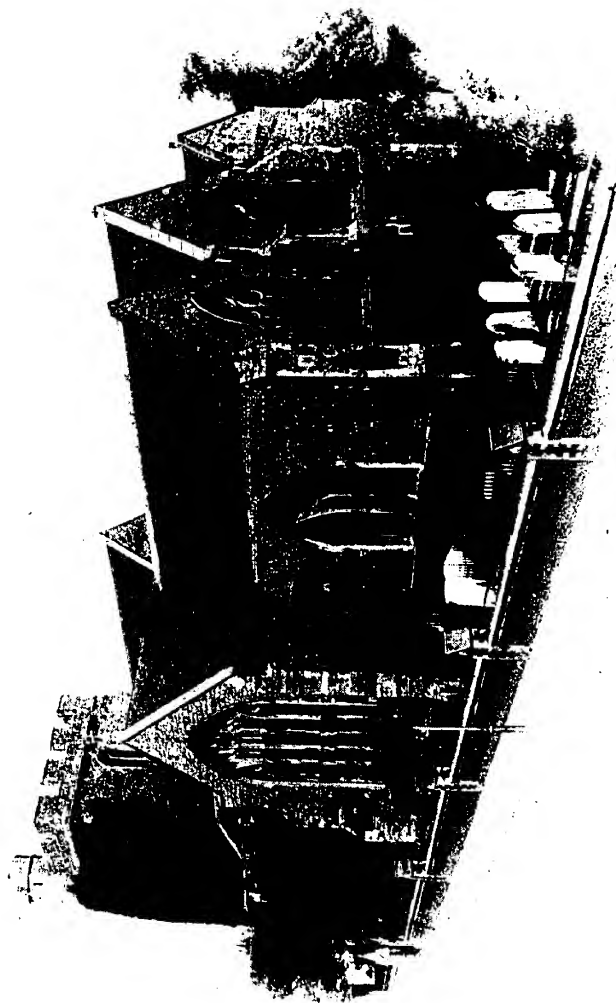
## CATLETT



The following account of the Catlett family is taken largely from the Virginia Historical Magazine, and from a genealogy of the Catletts, written by Mr. W. G. Stanard, Richmond, Va.

The family appears to have been residents of County Kent, England, for a considerable period. The following interesting extracts prove this. "Catt's Place, with the manor belonging thereto, called Catlett's, otherwise Salmon, is also situated in this parish (Brenchley, County Kent), about a mile northward from Brenchley town, but within the hundred of Twyford, being held of the manor of Yalding. The mansion was anciently the residence of Hugh de Catte from whom it acquired its name. His descendants continued to possess it till

CATLETT



St. Michael's Church,  
Sittingbourne, Kent County, England.

the reign of Henry VI." History of County Kent, England, Harris, Vol. III., p. 223.

"Catts Place, a Seat formerly belonging to, and taking its name probably from Hugh de Catte, in whose Family it continued for many Descents even till King Henry the VI.'s reign." Hist. of County Kent, Harris, Vol. 1, page 54. (Printed 1719.)

"Sittingbourn, Sedingborne, Sydingbourne, lies about the Middle of the North side of Kent in the Road between Rochester and Canterbury, and about a mile Southward from Milton, in the Bailiwick and hundred of Milton . . . It is the Deanery of Sittingbourne, and Diocese of Canterbury. A vicarage and valued in the Kings Books at £10 per annum. The Church which is a large and handsome Building, and in good Repair, is dedicated to St. Michael. In it are Memorials of the Interment of \* \* \*. Several Memorials of the name of Catelet." History of County Kent, Harris, Vol. 1, p. 284.

"Catts Place with the manor belonging to it called Catlets Salmon, is likewise situated in this parish (Brenchley) and within the Hundred of Twyford. The mansion of it (It is situated about a mile north from the village of Brenchley) was anciently the residence of Hugh de Catte who implanted his name on it. His descendants continued in possession of it till the reign of King Henry VI." History of County Kent, Hasted, Vol. II., p. 369.

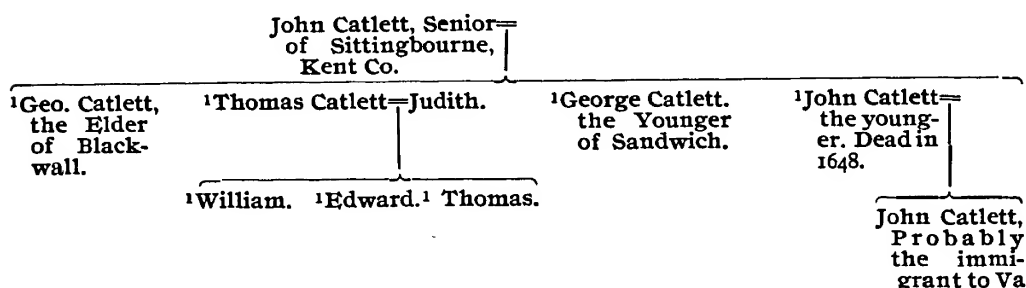
"Lawrence Catlote of the parish of Great Chart, by his will proved 1469, devised his messuage called The Place, in Chart street, on the death of Joane his wife, to John, son of Nicholas Phylipp." Hasted, History of County Kent. "About the same time Rowland Clarke, sold 21 acres of land to William Catlett, who, Trinity term, anno 4 Elizabeth, levied a fine of his estates here. He died, Anno 5 Elizabeth, possessed of 100 acres of land and 20 acres of wood in this parish (Tong) of which Thomas, his son, levied a fine in Easter term, Anno 5 Elizabeth. Rowland Clarke sold a moiety of this manor only." Hasted's Kent, Vol. 2, page 604.

Chancery Proceedings—Charles 1st C. C. 39, 20th Apl., 1648. "Humbly complaining, sheweth unto y'e honor, yo'r Orrators, George Catlett, ye elder of Blackwall in County Middlesex, gent. Judeth Catlett, Tho. Catlett, Will, & Edward Catlett, sonnes of ye s'd Judeth & of Tho. Catlett, late of Sittingborne in ye County of Kent, deceased, by y'e s'd Judeth Catlett, their mother & guardian. George Catlett, ye younger, of Sandwich, in ye County of Kent, marriner, & John Catlett, sonne of John Catlett, ye younger, yo'r Orrators, George Catlett ye elder, & Thomas Catlett, deceased, George Catlett, ye younger, being all sonnes of John Catlett, ye elder, late of Sittingbourne, in ye county of Kent, afors'd gent,

deceased, whereas, heretofore, yt is abt Easter, 1646, Geo. Catlett, ye elder, & Tho. Catlett, Geo. Catlett, ye younger, & John Catlett sonne of John Catlett, ye younger, did exhibite their Bill of Complaynt against Silvester Herlakenden & Roger Herlakenden, thereby shewing yt Walter Herlakenden, late of Mole Ashe in Co. Kent, gent, deceased, father of the s'd Silvester & Roger was lawfully seized in his demesne as of fe in ye manor of Uston with al ye lands & tenements thereunto belonging, lying & being in ye several p'ishes of Tunstall, Borden, Milton als Midleton, and Sittingbourne in Co. Kent & also of & in all ye tenement called Sollimans & lands thereunto belonging to Tunstall afs'd & also of certaine lands in greate Sittingbourne feild, contayning 32 acres in one close, 3 orchards & certayne lands in Milton contayning 20 acres & of and in other houses & yeards in ye Borth Street in Milton & of one messuage & marsh landes & tenements belonging in Brensett in ye s'd County, & ye s'd Walter Herlakenden being there of seized by Indenture, 12 July —, conveyed unto John Catlett, ye elder, for security of £69, all his Estate, Title interest in ye manor of Uston, on condition nevertheless that if Katherine Trollop, widdowe her ex'ors or assigns or y'e s'd Walter Herlakenden his ex'ors and assigns, pay unto John Catlett ye elder, his heires & assigns in ye South Porch of ye Church of Sittingbourne ye some of £69, in instalments at certain tymes, ye said Indenture sh'd be voyd & your complainants shewed that noe part of the said money was paid & the property descended unto ye complainants, George Catlett, ye elder, Tho. Catlett, deceased, George Catlett, ye younger, & to John Catlett, ye younger, father of ye Complt, John Catlett."

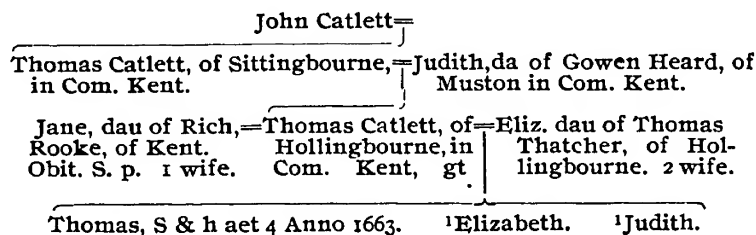
"John Catlett, sonne of John Catlett, ye younger was probably the emigrant to Virginia." (Copied from Virginia Historical Magazine.)

From the Chancery paper, Mr. Stanard makes the following chart:



A recent publication by the Harleian Society gives this short pedigree of Catlett.

### Catlett (D. 18.-75b)



Tho. Catlett.

Visitation of Kent, 1663-68, p. 33, Harleian Society.

This later pedigree is only of interest as confirming part of the pedigree as made by Mr. Stanard.

The coat of arms of the family is unknown, though it is hoped that researches will finally bring it to light.

**Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Catlett** progenitor of the family line in Virginia was long one of the leading men of the section of the Colony in which he lived. The parish of Sittingborne was doubtless named in honor of his birth place, Sittingbourne Parish, County Kent, England. That he owned land in that county (Kent) is proved by the fact that his son John<sup>2</sup> Catlett, in 1701, gave a power of attorney to John Munford of London, gentlemen, to sell his (Catletts) lands at Sittingbourne and Radwlesham? County Kent, England. Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Catlett with one Nicholas Catlett received a grant of land on the Rappahannock, Virginia, in 1650. Of the tract of about 4,800 acres, which the former patented and bought, lying on the south side of the Rappahannock, between Golden Rule and Cedar creek, and called "Green Hill," some 300 or 400 acres are still possessed by a descendant in the male line.

Colonel John Catlett took an active part in the business of the county, was vestryman, colonel of militia and presiding justice of Rappahannock, in 1665. He, with Edmund Scarborough and Richard Lawrence were commissioners to settle boundaries between Virginia and Maryland, in 1663. He married in 1657, **Elizabeth Underwood**, widow of Captain Francis Slaughter. He died in 1671, killed it is said while defending a frontier fort (at what was afterwards Port Royal) against the Indians.

In 1672, the twice widowed, Elizabeth Underwood, married thirdly, Reverend Amory Butler of Rappahannock County. She died in 1673, and a part of her will (on record at Essex Court House, Va.,) is given as printed in Virginia Historical Magazine.

Legatees: "son, Francis Slaughter, all the furniture of my chamber, except a chest of drawers, which I give to my daughter, Sarah, and a close-stool to my son, John Catlett—to son, Francis Slaughter, all goods, money, plate, and rings, mentioned in an account in the hands of Mr. Daniel Gaines; also one negro boy, and an equal share of my stock of pewter, brass and iron also a great chair, a small couch, a chest, and such other things in the house as my mother gave me by her will.—to daughter Elizabeth, the bed and furniture now in the dining room, the press and cushion, great looking glass, drawing table and Turkey Carpet, and my childbed linen, blankets, and fine basket, my wedding ring, my biggest

diamond ring, gilded bodkin, necklace with the biggest pearls, a small bible, silver sucking bottle and the small Cabinet. To daughter, Sarah, two of my biggest stone rings, the small pearl necklace, silver bodkin, my new trunk, napkin press, a small bible, small testament, a dram cup, my wedding ring and an oval table.—to son, John, a small diamond ring, the map in the dining room, a rapier, a great cutlash, a pair of silver buttons, a pair of silver buckles, and the antimonial cup.—to son, William, a small cutlash, a ring with the stone enameled blue, a silver seal.—to two daughters, all my wearing apparel, clothes and linnen.—to sons, John and William, all my books, according to the inventory.—to sons, John and William, and two daughters, all of my plate, except three spoons, and also to them, all pewter, brass, linnen and other household stuff not otherwise bequeathed.—to three sons, each a carbine.—to the four children of husband, John Catlett, a gray mare and furniture.—to cousin, Wm. Underwood, the elder, one colt.—to cousin, Humphrey Booth, a chest and goods which were my mothers.—to cousin, Catherine Booth, a silver caudle cup which was her grandmother's.—to sister Pierce, a mourning ring. My executors shall supply what tobacco may be needed for my children's education in England, according to my deceased husband's will. What money remains in the hands of Messrs. Gifford and Munford in London, to be used for the purchase of furniture for my son Francis Slaughter, in lieu of what his father-in-law owed him—Beloved husband, Amory Butler, executor, and my cousin, Captain Thos. Hawkins, my brother, Edward Rowzee and Mr. Daniel Gaines, overseers of my will.—to brother Booth's children, several cattle.—to beloved husband, Amory Butler, a bed, furniture, and a mourning ring."

The children of Col. John<sup>1</sup> Catlett and Elizabeth Underwood Slaughter were:

John,<sup>2</sup> married Elizabeth Gaines.

William,<sup>2</sup> married Elizabeth. He died in 1699.

Thomas.<sup>2</sup>

Margaret.<sup>2</sup>

Sarah,<sup>2</sup> married Robert Taliaferro and had one son, Robert. She died 1688.

Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> married Francis Taliaferro.

**Colonel John<sup>2</sup> Catlett** was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1700 to 1702; also justice of the peace in Essex County, Va. He married **Elizabeth Gaines**, daughter of Daniel Gaines, an early Justice of Rappahannock County, and ancestor of the family of that name in Virginia. He died in 1724, and left legacies to the following children:

John,<sup>3</sup> married 1st ———; 2nd Mary Grayson, March 20, 1726.

Thomas,<sup>3</sup> married Martha. He died 1739.

Mary,<sup>3</sup> married John Taliaferro, Dec. 22d, 1708.

Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> married Rowland Thornton, Justice King George County, Va. She died in 1751.

Margaret,<sup>3</sup> married John Gibson.

Rebecca,<sup>3</sup> married Francis Conway, and was the grandmother of President James Madison (born Mar. 6th, 1751.)



**John<sup>3</sup> Catlett.**—A study of the will of John<sup>3</sup> Catlett and the date of his marriage to Mary Grayson (Mar. 20th, 1726), (Wm. and Mary Quarterly), show that his son, John<sup>4</sup> must have been the issue of a previous marriage. Name of first wife unknown. In 1738, John<sup>3</sup> Catlett, was vestryman of St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania County, Va. (Slaughter's, St. Mark's Parish). His will was probated June 3rd, 1739—He left the following heirs:

John,<sup>4</sup> married Alice Gibson.  
 Reubin.<sup>4</sup>  
 William.<sup>4</sup>  
 Judith,<sup>4</sup> married John Bowie of Maryland, in 1745.  
 Eliza A.<sup>4</sup>  
 Mary.<sup>4</sup>  
 Benjamin.<sup>4</sup>

**John<sup>4</sup> Catlett** married **Alice Gibson**, daughter of Jonathan Gibson, Sheriff of King George County, Va.\* Date of marriage, Sept. 26th, 1727—Their children were:

John,<sup>5</sup> married Elizabeth Thornberry.  
 George,<sup>5</sup> married Lucy Buckner.  
 Jonathan.<sup>5</sup>  
 Lawrence,<sup>5</sup> married Mary Taliaferro.  
 Elizabeth.<sup>5</sup>  
 Sarah.<sup>5</sup>  
 Thomas.<sup>5</sup>—He was a major in the Va. Line in the War of the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.

**Lawrence<sup>5</sup> Catlett** married his cousin, **Mary Taliaferro** (see Taliaferro), about 1760 and settled in Culpeper County, Va., on a plantation called "Locust Grove" near Stevensburg. He died in 1782, and left the following children:

Mary,<sup>6</sup> married 1st Dr. George Yates; 2d Major Reuben Zimmerman.  
 Sarah,<sup>6</sup> married Robert Toombs of Georgia.  
 Kemp,<sup>6</sup> married Sally Zimmerman Pierce in 1790. Lived at Charlottesville, Va.†

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\*Jonathan Gibson was a member of the House of Burgesses, and also Sheriff of King George County, Va. "Session of 1736-40. Mr. Jonathan Gibson, declared unduly elected, was re-elected." Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 8, p. 248. He was also tobacco inspector of King George County, as shown by extracts from Henning, and according to the same authority, his tobacco warehouse, and presumably, home estate were on the Rappahannock River. "Ferry from Roy's warehouse landing over in Co. of Caroline, over the river, to Gibson's warehouse in said Co. of King George." Henning, Vol. 4, p. 438.

†"Kemp Catlett Gentleman, one of the trustees of the town of Milton Albemarle Co. Va. Dec. 19, 1805." Henning, Vol. 16, p. 212.

Nancy,<sup>6</sup> married Major John Chevis of Spottsylvania County, Va.  
 Thomas,<sup>6</sup> died unmarried in Aug. 1797.  
 Alice,<sup>6</sup> died unmarried in Jan'y 1796.  
 George W.<sup>6</sup>

**Mary<sup>6</sup> Catlett Yates** married, secondly, **Major Reuben Zimmerman** of Stevensburg, Va., in 1790. (See Zimmerman). He died in 1810,—and she in 1816. They left the following heirs:

William Gibson,<sup>7</sup> married Matilda Somersall. (See Somersall.)  
 George Washington,<sup>7</sup> married Margaret Briscoe Smith of Maryland.  
 James Madison,<sup>7</sup> married Zulina Bainbridge of Missouri.  
 Sarah Taliaferro,<sup>7</sup> married William Fielder.  
 Mary,<sup>7</sup> married William Twisdell.  
 Elizabeth,<sup>7</sup> married Benjamin Twisdell.  
 Alice Catlett.<sup>7</sup>

The will of the first Colonel John Catlett who died about 1670, is illegible.

#### Will of the second Colonel John Catlett, date 1724.

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Catlett, of Essex County, being very sick and weak of body but in perfect sence & memory, thanks be to God, do make & ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

*Imprimis.* I commend my Soul to God, hoping through the merrits, death and passion of my Savior and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to have the free pardon and forgiveness of all my Sins & my body to the earth to be decently buried by my Extrs after named, And for the temporal estate it hath pleased Him to bestow upon me, I give and bequeath as Followeth: First, I will that my debts be firstly paid by my Extrs. I give to my two sons, John & Thomas, & my daughter, Margaret, 1,860 acres of land in the freshes of Rappa River in the County of Essex, viz.: I give to my son, John, and his heirs the land he lives on, and is divided from the other part of the aforesaid tract of land as followeth, beginning at the corner tree of the hundred acres of land, I had in exchange of Charles Smith, a little below the road, in the line of Gillet Patten, thence, southwest up to the top of the first ledge of hills, thence along the said ridge to the rolling road, & along the said road to the back northwest line, thence up & along the said northwest line to the land of Evans, so with land of Evans to the road, then down the road to the beginning line.

*Item.*—I give to my Son, Thomas, & his heirs that part of the aforesaid tract of land that lyeth on the south side of Cedar Creek main branch, & up & along the said branch to the second branch that makes out above the hills, so with the said branch to the second branch that makes out above the hills, so with the said branch & the southermost part thereof to near the head, then straight up to the rolling road, then up the said road to the northwest line of the aforesaid tract of land, thence southeast to Pewman's swamp; thence northeast to the land of Taliaferro and therewith to the main branch of Cedar Creek.

*Item.*—I give to my daughter, Margaret, during her natural life, my dwelling plantation & the land adjacent being part of my aforesaid tract, particularly the goods I sent for her use & the half of the course goods & the other half to my two sons, Jno. & Thomas.

*Item.*—I give to my daughter-in-law, Alice Catlett, all my land in the fork of Pewmans during her life or day of marriage, & also four negros, to wit: Sambo & Jenny & her two youngest children, provided, she makes no claim or title to those negros given by her husband to her, which he said I gave him, but in case my <sup>sd</sup> daughter-in-Law, Alice Catlett, shall pretend to make any claims to these negros as given to her by her husband, that, then & in such case, I give all the said negros to be equally divided between my five children, Jno. & Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth & Rebecca, and all what other negros I have not given already, to be equally divided between my said five children, excepting the choice of two negros which I give to my two sons, Jno. & Thomas, over and above their share, and what negros I have formerly given to my aforesaid children, I give to them & their heirs.

*Item.*—I give to my son, John, four pairs of sheets (one line is here illegible) napkins, a great trunk, & what other things are called his, a looking glass, fifteen heads of old & young cattle & half my hogs, & half my cows, one old feather bed & covering, that is Rugg & blankets, and my mare and colt & the old horse, Dull.

*Item.*—I give to my grand Daughter, Martha Taliaferro, if she lives to the age of eighteen, or married, to her & to her heirs, a negro woman named Sue & all her children & fifteen barrels of my corn for their use & all the negro working tools, & I also appoint my son, John Catlett, trustee for my grand Daughter, Martha, & the profits of the negros so long as they live with him, under his care for their maintenance, until my aforesaid grand Daughter shall arrive to the age of eighteen, or day of marriage.

*Item.*—I give to my daughter, Margaret, half my pewter, tin pans, & earthen ware and three middling and large iron pots & hooks, & two frying pans, & a parcel of goods I have sent her. I give the one half to her and of lands as also the land I got of Charles Smith there adjoining, being all bounded by the land before given to my sons, John & Thomas.

*Item.*—I give to my son, Thomas, all my part of the land purchased by me & Rowland Thornton of Micajah and Richard Perry being part of a mortgage from Charles Smith, Micajah Perry, Thomas Lane & Richard Perry, as by the deed will appear.

*Item.*—I give to my son, Thomas, the upper part of the <sup>sd</sup> purchased land to him & his assigns.

*Item.*—I give to my son, Thomas, six hundred acres of land lying in Spottsylvania County on the southwest mountain run and likewise four hundred acres of land, being part of the same tract I give to my grandson, Catlett Conway, now lying under a survey in the office of the secretary in my name, to them, their heirs and assigns.

*Item.*—I give to my daughter, Margaret, and her heirs, negros, Frank, Toney, Charles, Sarah, Kate & all her children & likewise choice of my feather beds, bolsters, blankets & quilts and (here a line where the paper is folded is illegible) a negro man, called old Jimbrey, my silver Tankard & my silver spoons, silver seal & an old damask table cloth & napkins.

*Item.*—I give to my son, Thomas, my clock.

*Item.*—I give all my other personal estate, money, tobacco, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and whatever else I have not already given, I give to be equally divided amongst my said five children, John, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth & Rebecca. Lastly I nominate and appoint my two sons, John &

Thomas, executors to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand & seal this 18th day of November, 1724.

John Catlett. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed & declared to be his last will & testament in the presence of

John Elitto,  
John Evans,  
John Catlett.

#### WILL OF THE THIRD JOHN CATLETT, DATE 1738.

In the name of God, amen. I, John Catlett of Caroline County and St. Mary's Parish, being very sick & weak but of perfect sence and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will & testament as follows:

*Imprimus—Item.*—I give to my son John Catlett five shillings current money.

*Item.*—I give to my son, Benjamin Catlett, the tract of land I now live on & a tract adjoining thereto, containing two hundred acres, which I bought of John Todd, to him & his heirs Forever, but if my said son should die before he comes of age, then all his land to be equally divided between my two sons, Reubin and William Catlett.

*Item.*—I give my son, Reubin Catlett, all that tract of land containing eight hundred acres and known by the name of Mamun Oak Quarters to him & his heirs Forever, but if my son should die before he becomes of age, then to my son, William Catlett & his heirs Forever.

*Item.*—I give my son, William Catlett, Five hundred acres of land in Orange County in the Fork of Rappahannock River, being part of a tract of land I bought of Augustine Smith, to him & his heirs Forever, but if my son, William, should die before he becomes of age, then to my son, Reubin and his heirs Forever.

*Item.*—I give my loving Wife one seventh part of all my personal estate after my debts and legacys are paid, during her natural life, and after her decease to be equally divided betwixt my six children hereafter named.

*Item.*—I give all the rest of my personal estate to be equally divided betwixt my three daughters, Mary Catlett & Judith and Eliza A. Catlett, & three sons, Benjamin, Reubin and William Catlett, and each child shall have his part as he or she shall come of age or marry. And I hereby constitute my brother, Thomas Catlett, and my son, John Catlett, executors of this my last Will and testament, & I do hereby revoke, disannul and make Void all Former Wills by me made, and do acknowledge this to be my last Will and testament. Witness my hand and Seal this Fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and Seven hundred & thirty eight.

John Catlett [Seal.]

Probate, June 3d, 1739.

Sign, sealed and acknowledged in presence of  
Jonathan Gibson,  
George Todd,  
Robert Lindsey.

#### WILL OF THE FOURTH JOHN CATLETT, DATE 1744.

In the name of God, amen. I, John Catlett being sick and weak, etc.

*Item.*—I give to my daughter, Elizabeth, negro Bess, Nanny and Letty, them & their increase to her & her heirs Forever. I also give her one Feather bed and Furniture, and one black mare called Nelly Clare.

*Item.*—My will is that my Wife live on any of my land during her life or widowhood.

*Item.*—I give to my Four sons, Lawrence, Jonathan, Thomas & George, the land I now live on to them & their heirs, to be equally divided & in case one or more of them die before they should come of age, that then it may be equally divided between the surviving brothers, and that it be divided when Laurence comes of age.

*Item.*—I give all my Lands in Caroline County to my son, Jno. Catlett and his heirs, but in case he should die before he comes of age, then I give that to my son, Laurence, in lieu of his part of the land I now live on, & the land I now live on to be equally divided amongst my other two sons or their survivors.

*Item.*—I give all the rest of my estate, that is to say negros and other personal estate whatsoever, to be equally divided between my Loving Wife and Five Sons, Jno., Laurence, Jonathan, Thomas and George, to them & their heirs, and that it should be divided when my son, John, comes of age. And my Will is that, Valentine Morgan live on the plantation whereon he now lives, nineteen years, he paying Five hundred and thirty pounds of tobacco yearly after the expiration of two years. And, lastly, I appoint my loving Wife and my Son, and Jonathan Gibson, my executors of this my last Will, etc. The twenty eighth day of November, 1744.

John Catlett [ss.]

Probate, 28th March, 1745.

Sign, Sealed and delivered in the presence of  
Robert Slaughter,  
John Hackley,  
David X McMurrin.  
his mark

At a court held for Orange County the 28th day of March, 1745, this Will was exhibited into court by Alice Catlett, widow & one of the exrs therein named & was proved by the oath of Rob't Slaughter one of the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded, and the Said Alice declared that she would not accept, receive or take any legacy or legacies to her given & bequeathed thereby, or any part thereof, and did renounce all benefit and advantage which she might claim by the said Will.

Test John Nicholas Clk.

#### WILL OF LAWRENCE CATLETT.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Lawrence Catlett, of the County of Culpeper & parish of St. Mark, being sick & weak but in perfect sense and memory, thanks be to God for it, but calling to mind the mortality of Mankind do make and ordain this my last Will & Testament in Manner and form (to wit) :

*Item.*—I lend to my loving wife, Mary Catlett, during her natural life all the tract of land, houses & plantation whereon I now live.

*Item.*—I give all my land after the death of wife to my son, Kemp, and in case my said son, Kemp, should die without an heir of his body lawfully begotten, then my will is that the said land shall revert to my son, Thomas, & if it should so happen that my son, Thomas, should die without an heir lawfully begotten, my will is that it shall revert to my son, George, and his heirs.

*Item.*—I give all the rest of my Estate except what may hereafter be

received of Lawrence Taliaferro to be equally divided between my loving wife Mary, & my seven children (to wit), Mary, Kemp, Thomas, Sarah, Alice, Nancy & George, to them & their heirs.

*Item.*—My will is that my Estate shall not be immediately divided but be kept together till either of my children arrive to lawful age or day of marriage & then he or she shall have their equal dividend.

*Item.*—In case that a certain suit against Lawrence Taliaferro should be recovered, my will is that What is recovered shall be equally divided between my loving wife, Mary, & six of my children (to wit): Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Alice, Nancy & George, to them & their heirs.

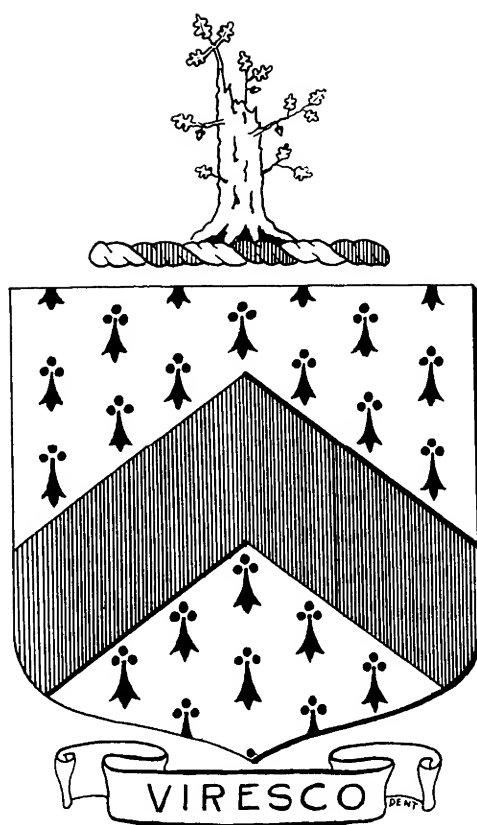
*Item.*—I nominate & appoint my loving wife, Mary Catlett, & my two sons, Kemp & Thomas, & James Pendleton, whole & sole executors and Executrix of this my last will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & fixed my seal this 30th day of June, 1782.

Lawrence Catlett (Ls.)

Signed, Sealed & Published in presence of  
Elizabeth Taliaferro,  
Wm. Ball,  
John Hackley,  
Cad Slaughter.

Probate Sept. 16th, 1782.

**TALIAFERRO**



### **Taliaferro**

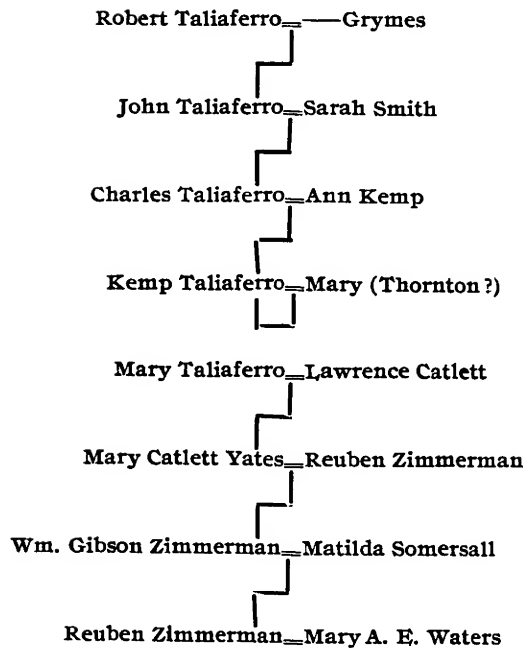
*Arms*—Ermine, a chevron gules.

*Crest*—The trunk of an oak tree shooting forth young branches proper.

*Motto*—Viresco.



## TALIAFERRO



The surname, Taliaferro, as written, is of exceeding grace and charm, but the familiar pronunciation "Toliver", in the opinion of the writer, robs it of much of its euphony.

The general belief is, that the name is of Italian origin, composed of two Latin words *talis* and *ferrum*, but another spelling of the name, Taillefer, makes it of Norman origin, with the same Latin roots. Hume's English History, Vol. 1, chap. 2, gives an Isabella Tailleflour, daughter of the Count of Angoulême, as the wife of King John of England. "Governor Gilmer in his Early Settlers of Georgia, says of the name: It is from the Latin *talis* and *ferrum*, to cut with iron. Two brothers came to America and only one left male descendants. Mr. Jefferson, to please Chancellor Wythe who married Elizabeth Taliaferro, visited their original home in Italy and se-

cured their coat-of-arms (See Jefferson letters). He had a copper book plate with the seals of the Taliaferro and Wythe families made in Paris, 1786. 'I sent you formerly, copies of the documents on the Taliaferro family, which I had received from Mr. Febroni. I now send you the originals.'" (Copied from Early Settlers of Alabama, Col. J. E. Saunders, p. 513).

The various romantic accounts of the family, together with the prominent place it has held in Virginia annals, has given the writer a great degree of interest in tracing out her line of descent. But of no other family that she has traced has there been such difficulties. The large number of descendants from the first immigrant, the repetition of familiar christian names, the spread of the name through many southern states, and the very different and confusing newspaper genealogical accounts, have all combined to make the subject a bewildering one. The writer wishes here to acknowledge her indebtedness to Mrs. William Carter Stubbs of Gloucester County, Va., a student for many years of Taliaferro history, for the final unraveling of her (the writer's) line of descent.

**Robert Taliaferro**, the first of the name in Virginia, early patented lands there. Some authorities give the date of his arrival as 1650. The writer quotes from a communication in the Baltimore Sun (date unknown) evidently written by one familiar with Taliaferro history. "Robert Taliaferro, gentleman, of the 'Borlade' family of Cornwall, England, the immigrant (born about 1635, died about 1700) patented lands in Gloucester County, Virginia (1655 and 1662) on Topapotomy swamp, running into Poropatank creek." The following deed makes it certain that he was in the Province in 1661. "Robert Tallifer and Lawrence Smith received a grant of 6,300 acres in Rappahannock County, March 26th, 1661." Va. Land Registry Office, V. 587. He married ——— **Grymes**, the daughter of the Reverend Charles Grymes, Gloucester County, Va. Their children were:

Francis, Justice of Essex County, 1695-1700. He married Elizabeth Catlett, daughter of Col. John<sup>1</sup> Catlett and Elizabeth Underwood Slaughter; died 1710.

John, married Sarah Smith.

Richard of Richmond County, Va., died in 1711.

Charles of St. Mary's Parish, married Mary ———. Will, 1734.

Robert of Essex County, Va., married Sarah Catlett, daughter of Col. John<sup>1</sup> Catlett and Elizabeth Underwood Slaughter; died, 1726.

Catherine.

Of the Grymes family a paragraph from "The Lees of Virginia" (J. F. Lee, p. 299) will be of interest. "Of the many influential families that once inhabited old Middlesex county, that 'cradle of Virginia families,' none appear to have been more prominent than that of Grymes. The first of the name in Virginia was the Revn'd Charles, who was officiating in York County as early as 1642. Subsequently he moved to Gloucester county, where he died. His son, John, lived at Grimesby near the Pianketank River. His name appeared on the vestry books of Christ Church, Lancaster Co., as early as 1694." The Grymes arms are:

**Arms.** Or, a bordure engrailed azure, on a chief sable three escallops argent. **Crest.** A pair of wings addorsed or.

Virginia Heraldica. W. A. Crozier.

**Lieut. John Taliaferro**, second son of Robert Taliaferro and ——— Grymes, was called "The Ranger," supposedly from his services in Indian warfare. He was church warden of St. Mary's, Essex County, Va. Lieutenant commanding Rangers in 1692. Sheriff of Essex County, Va., 1699, and member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He married (before 1683) **Sarah Smith**, daughter of Major Lawrence Smith of Gloucester County, Va., and died in 1720. The latter name in the family line is worthy of a separate paragraph which is copied from Wm. and Mary Quarterly.

"In 1686 Ludlow's Land (between the mouth of Wormeley's Creek and the land of George Reade Esqr.) containing 1,700 acres was sold to Major Lawrence Smith of Gloucester Co., Va. This gentleman was a man of great consequence in his day. In March, 1675-6 the General Assembly, in order to stop Indian depredations appointed a number of forts and Major Lawrence Smith commanded '111 men out of Gloucester Co.' at a fort near the falls of the Rappahannock River. These forts helped to exasperate the people in Bacon's favor and Major Smith who led the 'trained bands' of Gloucester the next year against the rebels, was deserted on the field by his troops who surrendered to Ingram." "Major Lawrence Smith a great sufferer in his Estate and Person, being plundered and Imprisoned by the Rebels." Commissioners Report, Persons who suffered by Bacon's Rebellion 1677, Vol. 5. He was Surveyor for the counties of Gloucester and York in 1686. In 1691, he laid out Yorktown on the land of Benjamin Read. In 1699, the Governor commended him among "the gentlemen of estate and standing," suitable for appointment to the Council. He died in 1700 and the honor

of which the father was deemed worthy, fell upon his son, John of Gloucester Co., who became Councillor and County Lieutenant, and died about 1719-20." Vol. 2. According to Henning, Vol. VI., the wife of Major Lawrence Smith was named Mary; according to Grazebrooke he bore the arms of the Smiths of Totnes, Devonshire, England. His will was dated Aug. 8th, 1700.

**Arms.** Azure, a chevron between three acorns slipped and leaved or. Burke's Armoury.

The children of the marriage of Lieut. John Taliaferro and his wife Sarah Smith, as taken from his last will, are as follows; the data concerning these heirs are from other sources:\*

Captain Lawrence, of Caroline County, Va., was sheriff of Essex County, Va., in 1721. He married, Sarah Thornton, daughter of Francis Thornton, and died in 1726.

Colonel John, of Snow Creek, was Justice of Caroline County, Va. He was born in 1687; married in 1708, Mary Catlett, daughter of Col. John<sup>2</sup> Catlett and Elizabeth Gaines, and died in 1744.

Mary.

Elizabeth.

Zachariah, of Caroline County, Va., died in 1721.

Charles, married Ann Kempe.

Robert, of Caroline County, Va., married Elizabeth; died February, 1728.

Richard, Justice of Caroline County, Va., in 1738; married Rose Berryman of Caroline County, June 10th, 1726.

William, Justice of Caroline County, Va., 1736.

**Charles Taliaferro** mentioned above was the next in the family line. He married **Ann Kemp** daughter of Richard and Elinor Kemp or Kempe. (See Kempe.) Charles died, a young man, shortly before his father, and left no will. He and his wife, Ann, left two children.

Mildred, married William Strother in 1729.

Kemp, married Mary (Thornton?).

Of **Kemp Taliaferro**, younger child and only son of Charles and Ann Taliaferro, and next in the family line, but little is known, for the few deeds found, that he signed or witnessed,

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\*The list of heirs of Lieut. John Taliaferro as given in the family law suit mentioned later on, (Call's Va. Reports, Vol. 4, p. 93) does not exactly agree with the list as given in his will. In the law suit, mention is made of daughter, Sarah, wife of John Battaile, and the name, Mary, does not appear there at all. A daughter, Catherine, and son, Charles, are mentioned as having died before their father.

show his home to have been in Caroline County, Va., and a fire in the court house of that county destroyed most of the old records. The supposition that his wife was Mary Thornton, is founded upon a deed, an extract of which is here given. "Francis Thornton Junr. of St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania County, conveys to Keamp Taliaferro of St. Marie's Parish in Caroline County, land in St. Mark's Parish, Spottsylvania County, for 'ye rent of one Ear of Indian Corn if the same shall be demanded.' Jonathan Gibson, Thos. Slaughter, Charles Taliaferro Junr., witnesses. Nov. 4, 1734."

The nominal rent of land for an "Ear of Indian Corn" usually, in old deeds, implied relationship between the parties named. The Thorntons, having much intermarried with Taliaferros, makes the supposition stronger, but the writer fails to verify the connection in this case. Kemp Taliaferro and Mary Thornton were probably married about the date of the above deed, 1734. He died in 1749.

The children of this marriage were :

**Harry Taliaferro**, spoken of, as will be seen below, as "son and heir." He married Elizabeth ———. Deeds show that he settled, probably after his marriage, in Stevensburg, Culpeper County, Va., near his brother-in-law, Lawrence Catlett, but his birth place was either in Caroline County or King George County, Va. He died in 1803, leaving a large family and a large estate, principally in slaves. The writer was especially interested in his will, as it happened to explain the connection with the family of Cranes, her father's far-off cousins, who had become only a misty memory of her childhood. Nancy, one of the daughters of Harry Taliaferro, married James Crane, who was afterwards the guardian of Harry's minor daughters. From this connection must have sprung the Crane cousins of a later generation.

**Mary Taliaferro**, only daughter of Kemp Taliaferro and his wife, Mary (Thornton?), is reputed to have been born in King George County, Va. She married **Lawrence<sup>5</sup> Catlett**, son of John<sup>4</sup> Catlett and Alice Gibson (See Catlett). She lived in Stevensburg, Culpeper County Va., the little town of which Major Reuben Zimmerman was a trustee. The writer's grandmother, Matilda Somersall Zimmerman, lived with her husband's mother after her marriage in 1812, and was with Mary Taliaferro Catlett when she died, but the exact date is now unknown. Her will and administration account were in a will book at Culpeper Court House, missing since the Civil War.

That book bore the dates 1813-17, so her death occurred between those years.

A law suit, Taliaferro vs. Taliaferro, published in Calls Va. Reports, p. 93, has an important bearing upon the establishment of the foregoing Taliaferro line, and a brief account of it will be of interest. Zachariah Taliaferro, son of Lieut. John Taliaferro and brother of our ancestor, Charles, died unmarried in 1721. He left legacies to his "cousins," i. e., nephew and niece, Kemp and Mildred, children of Charles Taliaferro. These legacies were unpaid by the other heirs, brothers of the deceased, and one has only to read the short account of the suit to realize that a bitter controversy must have raged in the family for the many years before the affair was settled. William Strother renounced his right to his wife Mildred's share, for the sum of £40, but, "in July, 1749, Kemp Taliaferro brought suit in the county court of Spottsylvania for the shares of himself and Mildred on the repayment of the £40 in Strother's bond with interest, soon after which he died and the suit was revived in the name of Mary Taliaferro, his widow and administratrix, and of Harry Taliaferro, 'son and heir.' After the death of Kemp Taliaferro the suit still remained in the courts, unsettled. After the War of the Revolution, it was carried to a higher court, and in 1786, sixty-five years after the death of the testator, it was settled in favor of Mary Taliaferro, administratrix of Kemp's estate, and of Harry Taliaferro, 'son and heir.'" The name of the daughter of Kemp and Mary Taliaferro does not appear in the suit, but the will of Lawrence Catlett, her husband, shows that she was expected to share in its benefits. The suit was finally vested in one Lawrence Taliaferro grandson of one of the original heirs of Zachariah. Lawrence Catlett, in his will, says, "I give all the rest of my Estate, except what may hereafter be received of Lawrence Taliaferro, to be equally divided between my loving wife, Mary, & my seven children." And again, "In case that a certain suit against Lawrence Taliaferro should be recovered, my will is that What is recovered shall be equally divided between my loving Wife, Mary, & six of my children." Lawrence Catlett died in September, 1782, and the suit was settled in 1786.

EXTRACT OF WILL OF JOHN TALIAFERRO, WILL BOOK NO. 3,  
P. 157. ESSEX COUNTY, VA. COPIED FROM VIR-  
GINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

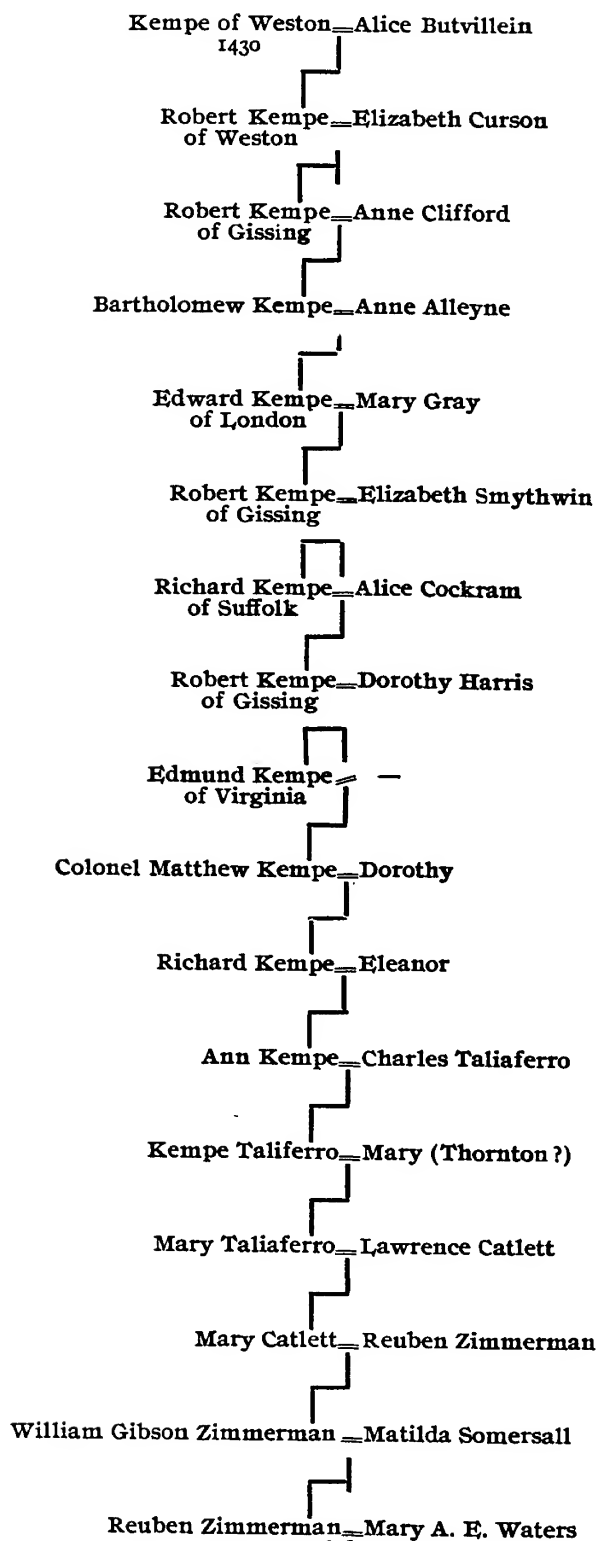
To son, Lawrence, the plantation he now liveth on together with land thereto belonging to him and his heirs forever. Also three negros, named

Cain, Grats and Bert, now in his possession. To son, John, the plantation whereon he now liveth.—to daughter, Mary, a ring of twenty shillings value.—to daughter, Elizabeth, seventy and eight pounds. Son Charles, son Zachariah, Son Robert, Son Richard, Son William and Wife, heirs, viz.: Charles, Sarah, Robert, Zachariah, Catherine, Richard and William, his personal and negroes to be divided between the above named. Date, 1st June, 1715, in the 5th year of our Sovereign Lord George.

John Taliaferro.

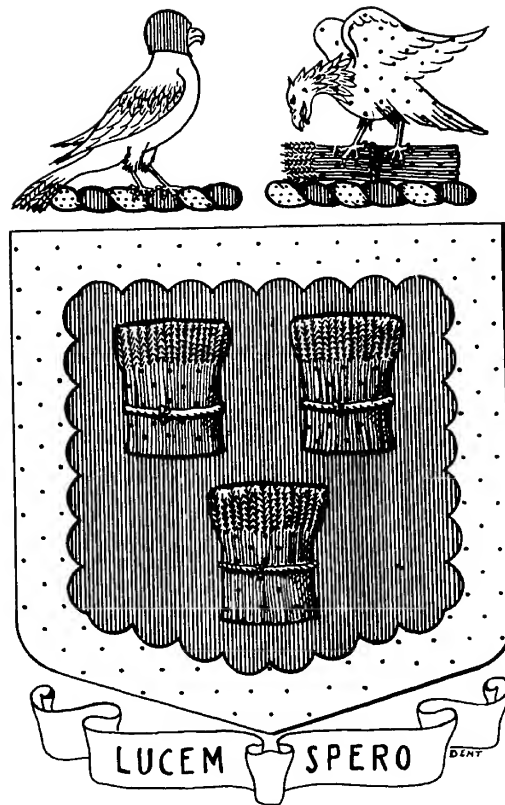
At a Court held for Essex on Tuesday, ye 21st day of June, 1720, this will was presented in court by Robert Taliaferro and Zachariah Taliaferro, executors therein named, etc.

# KEMPE.





KEMPE



## Kempe

*Arms*—Gules, three garbs within a bordure engrailed or.

*Crests*—1st: A falcon proper hooded. 2nd: A garb fesswise, and an eagle feeding on it, wings overt, or.

*Motto*—Lucem Spero.

*Burke's Peerage.*

The line of the ancient family of Kempe from which descend Richard and Edmund Kempe is clearly given in the Kempe pedigrees in J. J. Musketts "Suffolk Manorial Families." In Vol. 2, p. 236 Muskett says, "Before the marriage in the 15th century of ——— Kemp with the niece of Sir Robert Butvillein, the pedigree in Harl MS, 1552, upon which the present one is founded, is inexact and misleading." Muskett begins the pedigree with this same Kempe of Weston, 1430.

As shown at the head of this chapter, the writer gives the family line from this same Kempe of Weston to Robert Kempe of Gissing, who married Elizabeth Smythwin, the line being taken from "Pedigree of the Kempes of Weston, Gissing and Beccles," Vol. 2, p. 236. From this Robert Kempe of Gissing to and including Edmund Kempe of Virginia, the line is given as shown by "Pedigree A, The Kempes of Gissing & Ubbeston," p. 237, same volume. From Edmund Kempe of Virginia to Reuben Zimmerman the line is proved by wills, deeds, other family lines, and the Virginia Historical Magazine. Appended to this chapter is a brief chart culled from Pedigree A and of interest as showing clearly the line of Edmund Kempe, and the fact of his emigration to Virginia as Attorney for Sir Robert Kempe 1st Baronet. This chart, as well as the family pedigree in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage prove that both Richard and Edmund Kempe were brothers of the Baronet. The Matthew Kempe placed in Pedigree A with question mark was probably Matthew the son of Edmund, who "had issue 1644."

The writer gives an interesting paragraph copied from Frederick Hitchin Kemp's "History of Kempe Families" Sec. 11, p. 61. "An instance of a genuine claim (this refers to the claim of relationship between the Kempes of Gissing and the Kempes of Virginia) occurred as far back as 1730, when one Dorothy Seaton, writing from Pianketank, Va., addressed the third Baronet (Sir Robert Kempe of Ubbeston County, Suffolk, d. 1734) in a piteous letter, saying that she was a widow with several children, and in but reduced circumstances. She claimed to be the eldest and surviving daughter of a Peter Kemp, son of Matthew Kemp, who was brother to the second Baronet. This letter is given in Add Mss 19,185 now in the British Museum. Sir Robert Kempe, the second Baronet, in his will of 1704, mentions Peter and Matthew, sons of his brother, Matthew Kempe, deceased. There is no doubt that Colonel Matthew (Colonel Matthew Kempe of Virginia) and Dorothy Seaton were closely related to the Norfolk Kempes."

Francis Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk County, England, says: "The name, Kemp, is derived from the Saxon word to Kemp or Combat, which in Norfolk is retained to this Day. A Foot Ball Match being called Camping or Kemping, and thus in Saxon a Kemper signifies a Combatant, a Champion or Man of Arms. This family hath been of long Continuance in this County. Talfried Kemp lived in Norwich in 1272, Robert Kemp in 1306, and soon after or about that time, lived Norman Kemp, whose Son, Roger, left Ralph, who married a daughter of De-la-Hants, etc.," p. 117.

From Records of the Church of St. Mary, the Virgin, Gissing, in same history and by the same author, "In the North Chapel, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, there are several Grave stones which have lost their Brasses, but the Arms were as follow, as the Anstis MSS (marked E. fol. 29) hath them.

Kemp and Curson for Robert Kemp, who married a Curson.

Kemp and Duke for John Kemp and Alice, his wife, Daughter of Duke.

Kemp and Alleyn for Barth. Kemp and Anne his Wife, Daughter of Alleyn.

Kemp and Cockerham which still remains.

Kemp and Smythwine, these Arms and Inscription still remain, viz.:

"Here lyeth Robert Kemp Esquier, who  
marry'd Elizabeth, the daughter of John Smythwine,  
Esquier, and had Issue too Sonnes and three  
Daughters; he dyed the xxviith of April in the  
Yeare of our Lord 1596 Aetatis fuae LXXX.  
Kemp and Le-Grey his 2d wife in Colours on a stone in the  
wall with this.  
Spero Lucem  
Kemp Quarters Buttevelyn and impales 4 Coats  
quartered Le-Grey with an Annulet  
Brainard  
Connard. Ar. a Fess between two Chev. Az.  
Berry, per Pale. As. Gul. a Cross Floree between 4 Tre-  
foils or."

\* \* \* \* \*

"On another Mural Monument on the same Side  
Kemp's Crest, Arms and Quarterings.

Robert Kempe late  
of Gissing, Esquire, the  
only Sonne and child of Richard  
Kempe of Gissing, Esquire, and Alice  
Cockerham (Daughter of Philip Cock-  
kerham of Hampsted, in the Countie of  
Middlesex, Esquire, sometimes Officer to K.  
Edw VI & Q Mary in their Custom-house  
at London) married Dorothy Herris, sole  
Daughter of Arthur Herris of Crixeth, in  
the County of Essex Esquire, by whom  
he had viii Sonnes & iii Daughters, whereof  
vii Sonnes and ii Daughters do yet survive  
their Father who being xlvii Yeares  
ould, peaceably departed this transitory  
Life in the Faith of Christ, October  
xxiii, MDCXII, having then bene  
happily wedded unto hir xvii  
Yeares to whose never dying  
Memorie his beloved wife erected  
this Monument at hir owne Chardges  
April xxiiii, MDCXIII."

"Painted in the Glass of the East Window, Kemp and  
Butevelyn quartered impaling Hastings. Ditto impaling Clif-  
ford. Ditto impaling Gray. Ditto impaling Lamnor of Man-  
nyngton.

Sable, a Lyon Ramp Arg. painted on the wall. There are  
5 coffins in the Vault etc."

Vol. 1, pp. 107, 109, 110. Printed in 1739.

#### WILL OF ROBERT KEMPE—1526.

Robert Kempe of Gissynge in the County of Suffolk, (sic) Esquier.

To be buried in the church by my wief. Masses to be said for the  
helthe of my sowle. To my sonne Bartilmewe's syx children, v. sonnes  
& oon doughter, To Robert Bacon, sonne of Richard Bacon, my sonne-  
in-law, & to his doughter; To my doughter, Jernyngham's iiii. children;  
my sonne, Jernegan, to make sure of hir Joynt<sup>r</sup>; Bartilmewe Kempe my  
sonne to be an executor, This VIIIth Septembr 18, H. 8. My londes in  
Norff & Suff, To my sonne, Bartilmewe Kempe, my Manors of Dallyngs  
& Hastyngs in Gissynge, in Norfolk & other londes tentes there late  
my father's & all my purchased lands there; Lands, late Richarde Kemp's

of Gissyng. Failing yssue of the said Bartilmewe, said lands to (remain) to Lewes Kempe, my second sonne, (and to pass on) to my right heires. Unto the said Bartilmewe, my sonne, my Manor of—and landes in Weston in Suffolk. The lands in Hapton to the use made on his maryage. My Manor of Flordon in Norfolke which my doughter, Elizabethe, now hathe. Ann annuity of xii<sup>li</sup> a year to Lewes, my seconde sonne. Sir John Shelton, Knyght, and Richard Bacon to be supervisors. Probatum, XXII Januarie, 1526. Cur. Ep. Norwic Liber, Briggs, fol. 224.

"In his inquisition, post mortem, taken 20th September, 19 Henry VIII., it is stated, that Robert Kempe died seized of the Manors of Butvelyn, Dallynges and Hastyngs in Gissing, and lands in Florden and Brakon in the County of Norfolk. Bartholomew Kempe, Esqr., his son and heir, was of the age of thirty years and upwards. The testator was already married to Anne Clifford, his second wife, in 1490 (4th Henry VII.) when a settlement was made upon her. Another inquisition had been taken a few days earlier (16th September) respecting his Suffolk lands in Weston, El-lough, Worlingham and Reddisham. He died on the 5th of Dec'r, 1526."

#### WILL OF RICHARD KEMP—1599.

Richard Kempe of Gissing County, Norff. Esqr., 12 March, 1599.

To be buried in the Gissing Chappell with the rest of my Ancestors. To my sister, Margaret Colton, wife of Daniell Colton, iiii<sup>li</sup>, vis., viii<sup>d</sup>., yerely for life. Wife and sonne shall keepe together and mayntaine hospitality in Gissing. To my daughter, Kempe; my brother John Kempe; brother, Thomas Kempe; sister, Buxton; brother, Kempe of Antingham; brother, Drury of Besthorpe; nephew and neice, Harborne; neece, Dorothy Norton; cosen, Robert Kempe of Bury St. Edmunds; Unto, my godson, John Buxton, at his goeing to Cambridge; Unto Ann Lany, my god-daughter and cosen, at the daye of marriage; to Thomas Kempe, a scholler at Cambridge; Nephew Edward Rowse; Unto Robert Kempe and John Kempe, sonnes of my sonne, at their goeing to Grayes Inne; My nephew, Robert Kempe, sonne of my brother, Robert Kempe; My loving wife, Alies Kempe, and Robert Kempe, my sonne, to be Executors. The halfe of my goodes to my wife and the halfe to my sonne. Probatum 7th May, 1600. Cur. Ep. Norw. Wills, 1600, fol. 44. Suffolk Manorial Families, J. J. Muskett.

#### THE KEMPES OR KEMPS OF VIRGINIA.

Richard Kempe, Secretary of Virginia under Governor Berkeley, was a prominent man in the colony and his name figures largely in its early annals. He died in Virginia and his widow and daughter returned to England, where his widow remarried.

**Edmund Kempe**, Attorney for Sir Robert Kempe 1st Bart. was the ancestor of the Kempes of Gloucester and Middlesex counties, Virginia—

The following, copied from the Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 3, is of value to the descendants of Edmund Kempe,

showing as it does, a painstaking search of records pertaining to the Kempe name:

"Mr. Edmund Kempe was Justice of Lancaster 1655-57. There is on record in Lancaster, a bond dated Aug. 13th, 1658, from Edmund Kempe of Pianketank in Lancaster (Middlesex) Gent, to Isaac Foxcroft of London, Merchant, for £100, to be repaid within a year at the house of Mr. Thomas Griffith, St. Nichols Lane, London. A petition, July 14th, 1656, is recorded in Lancaster county from Mr. Edmund Kempe, attorney for Sir Robert Kempe, Knight, against one William Fisshe. In 1660, Lancaster county court, ordered that the estate of Edmund Kempe, deceased, be appraised. He patented 900 acres on the north side of Rappahannock in 1653, he himself being a head-right and also Edward Kempe, and 1100 acres in Pianketank in 1656. His widow married Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., of Lancaster (Middlesex) County. On Sept. 12th, 1660, Lancaster court allowed Sir Grey Skipwith, 150 lbs. of tobacco for a gun lost in the Accomac expedition, which gun 'belonged to his late predecessor, Edmund Kempe, Gent, deceased.' Edmund Kempe had at least one son, Matthew<sup>2</sup> Kempe, who received a regrant of the land in Pianketank, and it is stated in the patent, that it had been formerly granted to his father, Edmund Kempe. There were also other children as there is on record in Lancaster a deed, July 10th, 1661, from Sir Grey Skipwith, conveying 900 acres in New Kent on the north side of Mattapony to his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Kempe, Matthew Kempe, a witness. There is in Lancaster a deed, Sept. 2nd, 1663, from Matthew Kempe and Dorothy, his wife. There is a deed, dated 1677 from Matthew Kempe of Lancaster, Gent. conveying land formerly bought by said Kempe and Adjutant General Jennings.

"Matthew Kempe,<sup>2</sup> was a justice of Lancaster, 1659, and sheriff the same year. November 15th, 1660, a certificate of Lancaster court to Matthew Kempe of the inportation of certain head-rights among which were himself twice, and his wife, Dorothy. On Sept. 10th, 1662 Matthew Kempe, attorney for Sir Grey Skipwith, Baronet, the administrator of Edmund Kempe, Gent., confessed judgment on a bond. Accompanying this is recorded a note from Skipwith to Kempe, beginning, 'Cozen Matt' and concluding 'mine and my wife's service to yourself and Lady.' In 1663, Matthew Kempe was granted administration on the estate of James Bonner as being next of kin. Later, he removed to Gloucester County and represented it in the House of Burgesses being Speaker, 1678 (Henning). In 1681, while still a Burgess, he was appointed to the

Council. He was County Lieutenant and commanded the militia of the county during the tobacco-cutting riots. He died 1683. His will was probably recorded in Gloucester, and has been destroyed. Colonel Matthew<sup>2</sup> and Dorothy Kempe had issue, one Matthew<sup>3</sup> of Middlesex. There is a deed recorded in Middlesex and dated 1687, from Matthew Kempe of Middlesex, confirming to John Mann, son of John Mann, 450 acres sold to him by Matthew Kempe, Esqr., of Kingston Parish, deceased, said land having been patented by Mr. Edmund Kempe, deceased, Oct. 19th, 1653, and escheated on the death of Elizabeth Bonner, his daughter.

"There is also a deed from him in 1695 conveying to James Pate 60 acres, part of land where said Kempe lived at the mouth of Bland's Creek. He was a Burgess for Middlesex, 1685 and 1692 (Journal); Justice from 1698 and sheriff, 1706. His will was dated May 4th, 1715 and proved in Middlesex, Jan. 2nd, 1716. 'To be buried at the burial place in the old orchard where his relations lay.' To his son, Matthew Kemp,<sup>4</sup> all his lands, negroes, goods and chattels, provided, he pay £100 sterling to 'my dafter, Ann Kempe,' when she was 21 years of age. If son, Matthew, died without issue all estate to Ann and if she died without issue then to Grey Skipwith, son of Sir William Skipwith. 'My son to follow the advice of my father, Sir William Skipwith, and my friend, Major Edmund Berkeley' whom he appoints executors. He probably married a daughter of Sir Wm. Skipwith.

"Thomas,<sup>3</sup> of Gloucester County. There is recorded in Lancaster County a deed of gift, dated Aug. 13, 1687, from Thomas Kemp of Gloucester, deceased, to John Mott of Lancaster, planter, for a tract of land formerly purchased by the said Matthew Kemp, Esqr., and Adjutant General Jennings (Adjutant General Peter Jennings was the first husband of Catherine Lunsford, whose mother, Dame Eliz. Lunsford had been the widow of Sec. Richard Kempe). Mary, wife of Thomas Kemp of Kingston Parish, Gloucester gave a power of attorney July 9, 1692, to her 'loving friend, Mr. Peter Kemp.' In another power about the same time, she signs 'Mary Curtis' doubtless her maiden name. Thomas Kemp was a Justice of Gloucester, 1695.

Peter,<sup>3</sup> of Gloucester, who patented land in that county in 1687.

Richard,<sup>3</sup> who was sheriff of Middlesex, 1710."

A recapitulation of facts as shown by above extracts will make the Kempe line plainer to those interested.



**Edmund Kempe**<sup>1</sup> Attorney in Va., for (his brother) Sir Robert Kempe, "had issue 1644." Name of wife unknown, but when widowed, she remarried Sir Grey Skipworth. Edmund Kempe was Justice of Lancaster, 1655-57. He died 1659-60. Issue:

Matthew.<sup>2</sup>  
 Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> married ——— Bonner.  
 Edmund,<sup>2</sup> (probably) as Secretary Richard Kempe in his will mentions his nephew, Edmund.  
 Edward,<sup>2</sup> (probably).

**Matthew Kempe**<sup>2</sup> was Justice of Lancaster County, Va., 1659. Sheriff. Speaker of House of Burgesses, 1678-9. Member of Council, 1681. His part in Bacon's Rebellion is shown by two extracts of opposing views. "In a proclamation made by Nathaniel Bacon to the people of the Commonwealth concerning the tyranny of Gov'n'r Berkeley is given a list of his 'Aiders and Assisters against the Commonwealth.' In this list is the name of Matthew Kempe." Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, p. 60. "Sufferer by Bacon's Rebellion", "Col. Matthew Kempe a gentleman of an honest, Loyall Family a very deserving Person and much a sufferer by the Rebels." Vol. 5, p. 67.

He married **Dorothy** ———, and died in 1683. Issue:

Matthew Kempe,<sup>3</sup> married Ann Skipwith.  
 Thomas,<sup>3</sup> married Mary Curtis.  
 Peter.<sup>3</sup>  
 Richard,<sup>3</sup> married Eleanor ———.

**Richard Kempe**<sup>3</sup> was sheriff of Middlesex, 1710. He married **Eleanor** ———. From records of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, Va., is copied the family record.

"The ages of three Children of Mr. Richard Kemp and Mrs. Ellianor Kemp his wife:

"Ann Kemp was Borne the 13th Day of August, in ye Yeare 1694.

"Rachell Kemp was Borne the 3rd day of April, in ye Yeare 1696.

"Richard Kemp was Borne the 6th Day of April in ye Yeare 1698," p. 61.

**Ann Kemp** married **Charles Taliaferro**, son of John Taliaferro, "The Ranger." (See Taliaferro.) Ann Kemp Taliaferro married secondly,—Evans, and in a deed she is mentioned as the "eldest daughter of Richard Kemp." The children of Ann Kemp and Charles Taliaferro were:

Mildred Taliaferro, married Wm. Strother.  
 Kemp Taliaferro, married Mary (Thornton?)

# EXTRACT OF PEDIGREE A---KEMPES OF GISSING AND UBBESTON

Eliz. da of Edmund Smyth=Robert Kempe of Gissing=2nd wife.  
win of Berkshire. 1st wife. Son and heir.

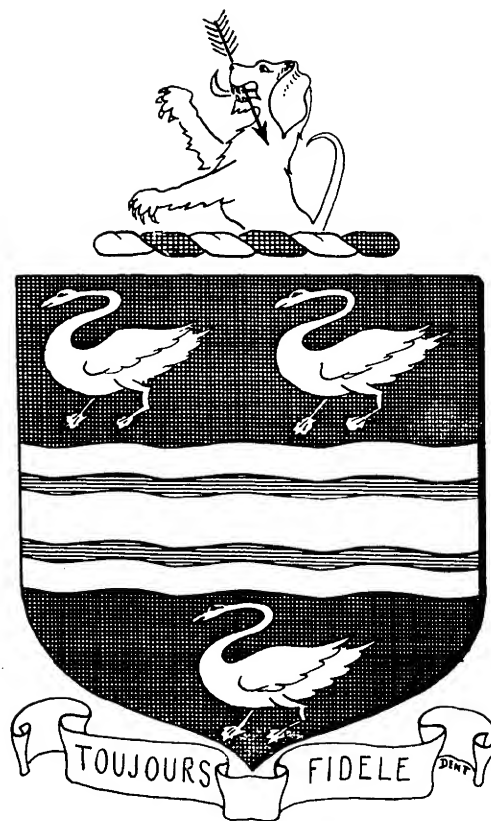
Richard Kempe of=Alice da. of Philip  
Wasbroke in Suffolk | Cockram of Ham-  
and of Gissing—Mar. 1599 | sted, Co. Middx.

Robert Kempe of Gissing died 1612, aet=Dorothy, da. of Arthur Harris of Crixey in Essex  
47. Will 1613. by Dorothy, da. of Sir Wm. Waldegrave.  
M. I. in Gissing Church. Will. 1626.

1.	3.	6.	
Sir Robert Kempe, 1st Bart. of Gissing, raised troop for King Charles. Will 1647.	Richard Kempe, Sec. of Virginia, 1634. Will 1656.	Edmund Kempe of Va. Attorney for Sir Rob't—had issue 1644.	Matthew? Colonel Matthew Kempe of Vir- ginia.

Suffolk Manorial Families. J. J. Muskett

WATERS



## Waters

York Herald, temp Richard II.

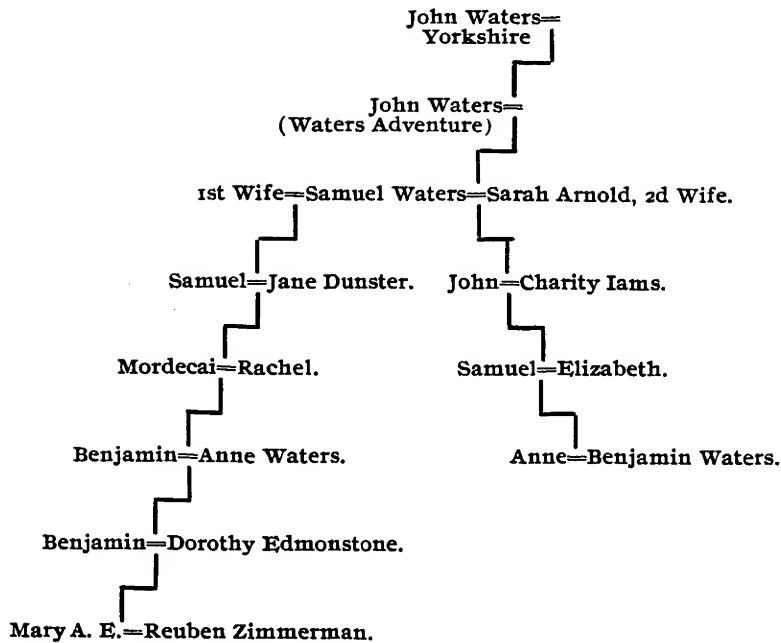
*Arms*—Sable on a fesse wavy argent, between three swans of the second two bars wavy azure.

*Crest*—A demi talbot argent, in the mouth an arrow gules.

*Motto*—Toujours Fidèle.

*Ency. of Heraldry, Burke.*

## WATERS



The name Waters is found at an early period both in Wales and in Yorkshire Eng., and the coats of arms being practically the same, it is fair to presume that the Yorkshire family had its roots in Wales, for in the latter country, tradition first places the name. Edmund Chester Waters in "The Chesters of Chicheley" Vol. 11, p. 712, says, "The family of Waters has been reckoned from time immemorial amongst the minor gentry of Glamorganshire. The indigenous families of South Wales pretend to have preserved the names of their ancestors from a period of fabulous antiquity and those who are interested in such fabrications may read in the History of Brecon that the pedigree of Waters is gravely traced by Welsh genealogists from 'Cradoc Fraichfas, Cradoc of the Strong Arm, Knight of the Dolorous Tower, and of King Arthur's Round Table,' through a series of heroes whose names an Englishman can

never hope to pronounce." . . . "It is certain that they (the Waters), owned land in the parishes of Pyle, Kenfig and Tythegston from the reign of Henry VII. The deed is still in existence by which John Waters, Gent. of Cornelly, in the parish of Pyle and Kenfig, conveyed on 11th Dec., 1498, a piece of land in the lordship of Merthir Mawr to Richard Turberville, Gent. of Tythegston. This John Waters made his will on 29th Feb., 1515-16 and bequeathed £20 to be invested in land for the maintenance of the poor of Pyle and Kenfig forever. This charity is still flourishing (1878) and has been augmented from time to time by different members of the family." From the same book "The Chesters of Chicheley" Vol. 11, p. 722, is taken the Waters coat of arms, as borne by the family in Wales.

**Arms.** "Sable, on a fesse Argent, two bars wavy Azure betw. three swans of the second."

Burkes Armourey, and Encyclopedica have the following:

**Waters**, York Herald temp Richard II.

**Arms**, Sa, on a fesse wavy ar betw three swans of the second, two bars wavy az.

**Crest**, A demi talbot ar, in the mouth an arrow gu.

**Motto**, Toujours fidèle.\*

The following notes concerning the Yorkshire family of Waters will be found of interest. They are taken from Drakes History of York, England, an interesting old book (printed 1736) full of information concerning county families, and with many valuable illustrations. Vol. 1st contains most of the items concerning the Waters name.

"Nicholas de Wartyr, Vicar of St. Lawrence, 1346, p. 252, —"Priory and Convent de Wartyr," p. 272.—"Fra Nicholas Wartre, Dromor Episcopus, 1429," p. 285.—"Ric Wartyr. In Parliament for the City of York, Henry VI., 13th year," p. 357.—"Rich. Wartyr, Merch. Reign Henry VI., 1436, Lord

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\*With this account, the Waters arms and crest as given by Burke are used. There is no doubt of the correctness of the shield, but of the correctness of the Waters crest as applied to this family, the writer confesses to a doubt. The crest, a demi talbot or "water dog" is accepted by the New England family of the name, but there seems good evidence that the crest of the Waters of the eastern and western shores of Maryland is a swan. Mrs. Reynolds of New Orleans, La., a Waters descendant, possesses a seal that has descended through several generations of her family. The original owner of the seal descended from John Waters of "Waters Lotte" a brother of Samuel Waters of "Jericoe." The crest on this seal is a swan. The writer has been informed that a similar crest is owned by the Waters of Somerset County, Md. This point is interesting as increasing the probability of relationship between the two branches.

Mayor, p. 362.—“A chantry called Richard Watters Chantry in the parish church of St. Saviours in the Parishe of the foundation of the said Rich,” p. 311.—“1591, Rob Watter, haberdasher, Lord Mayor,” p. 365.—“In Neut or Newt-gate lane already mentioned . . . is an hospital founded by Sir Robert Watter, Knight, some time lord mayor of this city, who by his will, proved June 15, 1612, appointed that an hospital should be erected out of his houses in Newt-gate, York, which should be for the perpetual maintenance of ten persons . . . . Near this is the hall belonging to the company of Haberdashers of this city—which was built by the aforesaid Knt. for his brethren to assemble in. In an old wall is the statue of a knight templar—on his shield, a cross patoncè with a bar.” p. 309.

The following inscription in the Church of St. Crux, city of York is interesting—“Here lyeth the true portraitures of Sir Robert Watter, Knight, alderman and twice lord mayor of this city. A father to the poor, a friend to the comynalty of this citty, and a good benefactor to this church, who dyed May 12, 1612. And of his wief, Margarett, deceased March 30, 1608, And of their three children.”

“Labor with faith in tyme using justice well  
Through mercy gett fame, in peace and rest to dwell,” p. 298.

The first of the Waters name to reach these shores was Edward Waters of Yorkshire, England, who landed on the eastern shore of Virginia, according to Hotten's Record. “Mr. Edward Waters, his muster, Edward Waters aged 40, in the *Patience*, 1608. Grace Waters in the *Diana*, 1618.” “William Waters, Margaret, born in Virginia.” He seems to have left Virginia for the Barbadoes, where after an adventurous life he returned with a wife, Grace O'Neil, in 1618. He is put down in the records of Elizabeth City, Va., where he patented tracts of land as Lieut. Edward Waters, Gent. His son Lieut. Col. William Waters was a Burgess and Justice of Northampton County, Va. (1659) and was a man of wealth and influence. Of his six sons only two, Richard and John, lived to have descendants. Among his many land patents was a tract on the Annamessex River and presumably in Accomac County, Va., but a revision of the boundary lines of the two provinces, Virginia and Maryland, placed his land in the latter state. To this may be traced the fact that our Waters family with its branches are Marylanders. The immediate descendants of Lieut. Col. William Waters settled on this land, which was declared to be in Somerset County, Md., and descendants of this branch are still there.

To return to Lieut. Edward Waters. Mr. H. E. Waters in his "English Gleanings," gives the following abstract of the will of Edward Waters, on record at Somerset House, London. "Will of Edward Waters of Elizabeth City, Va., gentleman, dated at Great Hornmead, Hertfordshire, England, Aug. 20th, 1630, proved Sept. 18th, 1630. 'Leaves his son, William, his lands in Virginia and directs that all goods etc., in England and Virginia and Ireland or elsewhere, shall be sold by the advice of his brother, John Waters of Middleham, Yorkshire, Eng.'" The above will proves that Edward Waters returned to England, where he died, and that he had a brother, John, left in charge of his estate.

The writer has made a close study of the Waters records both on the eastern and western shores of Maryland and feels that she is justified in giving the Waters line as will be seen later on. The point in question, did the brother or nephew of Lieut. Edward Waters come to this country, after the death of the latter, and did he found a family either in Virginia or Maryland, is an interesting one, but a point that records, so far, fail to prove entirely. The writer gives the approximate data, that causes her to believe that the families of the eastern and western shores are one in blood, but she acknowledges lack of exact proof. Perhaps she is somewhat influenced by the family tradition maintained by her grandfather and great-grandfather—that the Waters of Somerset County and of Ann Arundel County, Maryland, descended from two brothers. A certain Maryland genealogist has lately published in the Baltimore Sun a letter stating that an "old John Waters," brother of Edward, came to Virginia, and founded the now scattered family of Waters of the tidewater counties of Virginia, and was also the ancestor of those of the name in South Carolina. Of this statement there seems to be no proof whatever. Data concerning the Waters of the tidewater counties prove they were from Yorkshire and they were doubtless allied to the Maryland families of the name, but that they descend from "old John Waters" (why "old" John instead of "young" John?) is yet to be proved.\* It seems to be conceded by genealogists that

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\*In Wm. and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 2, p. 305, is an abstract of the will of one Anne Waters (1700) who mentions that her son, John, "for divers years past hath been gone to Virginia." According to that magazine this John was the ancestor of the Waters of the tide water counties of Va.

In St. Mary's County, Md., there was a John Waters who signed his will in 1692. The writer fails to place him. "Sons, James, Joseph and Lewis" are not Christian names of the families of Somerset and Ann Arundel Counties, Md. Also, in Kent County, Md., was the family of one Alexander Waters. The difficulty of tracing out these many Waters lines can be readily seen.



in obedience to the will of Lieut. Edward Waters, a brother (or nephew), came to this country after the death of the latter to settle his estate, remained and founded a family. One John Waters, aged 29, according to Hotten's List, sailed from England in the Transport, July 4th, 1635. This John, rather young to have been the brother of Lieut. Edward, who, by certain known data was sixty-two years of age when he died in 1630, was probably the son of Edward's brother, John.

John Waters paid tithes in upper part of Northampton County, Va., in 1671. (Order Book, 1671-73). "Partner's Desire" near Annamessex River was surveyed for Richard and John Waters in 1679. Rent-Roll, Somerset County. The John of Edwards direct line was at that time very young (see will of Lieut. Col. William Waters) and it is fair to presume that the John, mentioned above, was the relative from England. Rent-Roll, Ann Arundel County, gives what the writer considers the next important item necessary to establish this family line. "Waters Adventure Surv. 16th June, 1676, for John Waters at ye forks at ye head of West River. Poss. Widow Waters." The date of its possession by the widow Waters is not clear. A glance at the map of Maryland will show that the journey from the Annamessex River to West River, Ann Arundel County, was in accordance with the habits of the times. The first settlers rarely migrated by land journeys. The will of John Waters is not in existence. A fire in the Court House of Ann Arundel County, before 1706, destroyed many valuable records and among them the proofs of descent from John Waters of "Waters Adventure," but the proofs by inference are very strong. To this John Waters, supposed nephew of Lieut. Edward Waters, the writer ascribes the honor of being the progenitor of the many and prolific lines of the name that, beginning in Ann Arundel County have spread into all of the counties of Western Maryland. All the men of the blood whom the writer has ever seen have been conspicuous for height and unusually fine physique.\*

The two sons of John of "Waters Adventure" of whom the writer feels certain, were John and Samuel. That there were

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\*An interesting point is the evidence of the connection between the New England family of Waters and that of Maryland. There is a striking similarity of christian names, and that there was intercourse between the Boston family and that on the eastern shore of Virginia is shown by the following records. "Supply, July, 1683, Widow Waters (Rebecca), widow of Sampson Waters. Batchellors Adventure, to the widow Waters in Boston." Rent Roll, Somerset County, Md. In Boston there is a record of the death of a mariner, Capt. Sampson Waters, evidently the same man who patented land on the eastern shore. It is safe to infer that he was there among relatives.

other sons is possible. These two each happened to leave portions of land that descended through several generations respectively, thus clearly marking the line of descent in each case. John Waters patented "Waters Lotte" in Anne Arundel County in the "fork of the Patuxent River" leaving it by will in 1703 to his three sons, John, William and Joseph. His wife, Elizabeth, being executrix. Liber, P. L. No. 8, 456. Samuel Waters patented 'Jericoe' and this land, evidently a large tract, descended in whole or in part, and was mentioned in wills of succeeding generations. "Jericoe, Surveyed July 10th, 1696 for Samuel Watters lyeing on one of the branches of patuxent River beginning etc. In 1703, for Samuel Watters, son of above." All Hallowes Parish Record, Ann Arundel County, Md.

This record has to do particularly with the first **Samuel Watters** or **Waters**, and his descendants. The date of his birth and of his death are unknown and his will must have been among the destroyed records in Ann Arundel Court House. There are deeds that show him to have been a planter of that county, and a comparison of dates in the old parish records proves that he had two wives. The name of the first wife is unknown, but the Samuel, mentioned above in the land patent was undoubtedly the son of this first marriage. Of the second marriage of the first Samuel Waters account will be taken later on.

**Samuel Watters or Waters, Jr.**, the inheritor of part of "Jericoe" was the next in the family line. He also was a planter but probably of Prince George County, Md., as his will was there probated and his children were born in Queen Anne Parish of that county. His wife was named **Jane Dunster** and in a note is given a brief account of her family.\* "Jan 17th, 1706/7, Was

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\*"The name Dunster signifies a dweller upon a dun or down and is of Saxon origin. Rev. Henry Dunster, a probable relative of our ancestress, the first president of Harvard College, refers to himself as being from Lancashire, Eng. A letter from his father 'from Balehout, this 20th of March, 1640' fixes the place of his birth." He was a distinguished man in his day and the writer recommends those of Waters blood to read the genealogical account of the Dunster family by Samuel Dunster (1876). He was educated at Magdalen College, graduated 1630, and arrived in Boston in 1640. A genealogical gleaning from a New England paper says that one George Willard removed to Maryland, and that his wife was Dorothy Dunster, sister of Rev. Henry Dunster. The only interest of the item is, that it furnishes a reason for our ancestress, Jane Dunster, being in Prince George County, Md., when her family must have been of New England. The Maryland parish records disclose no information concerning her or her family beyond the record of her marriage. The name is also early found in Isle of Wight County, Va. The Rev. Robert Dunster signs his will May 17th, 1656, leaving property to wife, brother Leonard, and nephew, William Dunster. Wm. and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 7. No other records of this family has the writer found.